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Sons of the American Revolution



Western Reserve Society
1893



THE WESTERN RESERVE SOCIETY

· OF THE · · ·

Sons of the American Revolution



Souvenir commemorative of

· Lexington and Concord Day ·

1775—1893.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.



"I was born an American, I live an American, I shall die an American."—*Daniel Webster.*

"I am one of those who hold to the safety which flows from honest ancestors and the purity of blood."—*Henry Clay.*

"The citizens of the United States are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society."—*James Madison, 1783.*

"A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."—*Lord Macaulay.*

"These sought their register among those that were reckoned by genealogy, but it was not found; therefore were they, as polluted, put from the priesthood."—*Nehemiah, vii. 64.*

"It would be indeed strange if we should derive pleasure from tracing back to the original construction the great monuments of human design which are scattered over the world, and yet be content to remain in ignorance of own origin."—*President Tyler.*

"The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution enables the man of the North and the man of the South to stand on the same platform. We shall have an electric current of fraternal interest reaching from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande."—*Admiral D. D. Porter.*



IN EXCHANGE
JAN 5 - 1915

The National Society.

In October, 1875, at San Francisco, Cal., a preliminary organization of descendants of Revolutionary patriots was effected; the organization of "The Sons of Revolutionary Sires" was completed on the Fourth of July, 1876. With the exception of the Society of the Cincinnati, this is the oldest organization in America with a membership based upon service in the cause of American independence. It has maintained a continuous existence until the present time, the name being changed, in 1889, that it might join in the organization of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On the last day of 1883, the "Society of the Sons of the Revolution" was organized at New York City. This society was largely instrumental in providing for the completion of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty" in New York harbor, for the erection of the monument to Nathan Hale, Washington's martyr spy, for the success of the centennial celebration of 1889, and of other patriotic enterprises. There are allied organizations in Philadelphia, Washington City, and a few other places.

Before long, a movement looking toward a national organization was begun. On the thirtieth of April, 1889, delegates from fourteen states met in the "Long Room" of Fraunces's Tavern in New York City, the room in which Washington took leave of his generals at the close of the Revolution. Unfortunately, the New York and Philadelphia societies of the Sons of the Revolution declined to send representatives to this

People will not be allowed to go to any school where they are not permitted to attend.

Some of the people of the United States
are not allowed to go to school.

meeting. Then and there, the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was organized. Subordinate to this organization are state societies in California, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Minnesota, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Delaware, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Illinois, New York, District of Columbia, Nebraska, Alabama, Louisiana, Virginia, Maine, Oregon, Washington and Kansas.

The list of officers of the National Society, S. A. R., is as follows :

President General—GENERAL HORACE PORTER, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

Honorary Vice Presidents General—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, LL.D., New York City; THE HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Wilmington, Del.; GENERAL BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Baltimore, Md.

Vice Presidents General—JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Norwich, Conn.; GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A., Washington City; THE HON. HENRY M. SHEPARD, Chicago, Ill.; THEODORE S. PECK, Burlington, Vt.; PAUL REVERE, Morristown, N. J.

Secretary General—A. HOWARD CLARK, Smithsonian Institution, Washington City.

Treasurer General—C. W. HASKINS, 2 Nassau Street, New York City.

Registrar General—G. BROWN GOODE, Washington City.

Historian General—HENRY HALL, New York City.

Surgeon General—AURELIUS BOWEN, M. D., Nebraska.

Chaplain General—THE RT. REV. CHAS. EDW. CHENEY, D.D., Chicago, Ill.



Proposals for Union.

In 1892, these two societies, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution, differing little in name and less in purpose, took measures for union. A joint committee formulated a plan of consolidation and a constitution for mutual adoption. The report was signed by eleven officers of the Sons of the Revolution and by six officers of the Sons of the American Revolution. By the proposed consolidation, the latter were to accept the name, colors and seal of the Sons of the Revolution, and the former were to accept the insignia of the Sons of the American Revolution: the stronger society was willing to give up three points of the four for the sake of union.

The proposed constitution dropped the eligibility clause for the membership of "recognized patriots" as contained in the constitution of the Sons of the American Revolution, and included a "collateral succession" copied with immaterial changes from the constitution of the New York Sons of the Revolution. The former change would prevent the admission of descendants from the signers of the association tests of New England, and of the Mecklenberg and other local declarations of independence, from members of committees of safety and from the French allies who settled in America after the Revolution: the latter change reversed the practice of the Sons of the American Revolution, namely, to accept as members only those of strictly lineal descent. Both changes were disagreeable to the stronger society, but both were accepted by it, *for the sake of union*.

¹ The present book includes the original and revised constitutions of the two societies, and the constitution of the consolidated and proposed organization, respectively, which contains the changes which improve the former constitution. *See* page 10.

According to agreement, both national societies met at New York on the sixteenth of February, 1893. The Sons of the American Revolution accepted the report of the joint committee, adopted its recommendations and resolved that "when we adjourn, it be to meet in joint session with the Sons of the Revolution, to carry into effect the recommendations of said report and perfect the union of the two societies." To the astonishment of those who had taken this action, the Sons of the Revolution presented a new plan, which provided for a committee of five, two to be chosen by each society, the four so chosen to select a fifth "who shall not be a member of either society." Both societies were to submit to this committee lists of their members with the credentials or applications on which they had been admitted. It was further

Resolved, That said committee shall examine said credentials and applications and shall erase from the list of membership in each of said societies the name of any member of whose credentials and applications it would not appear that he was entitled to membership under the requirements of Article III. of said [new] constitution."

Under the operation of this proposed retroactive or *ex post facto* legislation, the "collaterals" of the Sons of the Revolution would remain in full fellowship, while the descendants of the "recognized patriots" who had been received by the Sons of the American Revolution would necessarily be expelled. Of course, the larger society, which had already conceded so much, could not admit that there was any way of determining the eligibility of its members other than by the constitution under which they had been admitted and could not accept the unprecedented proposition to expel its members under the provisions of a *proposed* constitution. As the Sons of the Revolution adhered to the supplementary plan, the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution adjourned *sine die*.



The Ohio Society

The Ohio Society, S. A. R., was organized on the eleventh of April, 1889. Its officers are :

President—JUDGE E. M. PUTNAM BRISTER, Newark.

Vice Presidents—DR. O. W. ALDRICH, TODD B. GALLOWAY, and DR. ELROY M. AVERY.

Corresponding Secretary—THE HON. JOSEPH P. SMITH, State Library, Columbus.

Recording Secretary—THE REV. W. E. RAMBO, Lancaster.

Treasurer—THE REV. WILSON R. PARSONS, Worthington.

Registrar—COL. W. L. CURRY, Columbus.

Executive Committee—THE HON. LUCIUS B. WING, HENRY A. WILLIAMS, W. L. CURRY, DR. L. C. HERRICK and THE REV. W. R. PARSONS.

The Ohio society now numbers about 300 members. It is estimated that there are not fewer than ten thousand male descendants of the patriots of the Revolution in Ohio. Most of these are eligible for membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Probably as many women are eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Each member of the Western Reserve Society is, by virtue of such membership, a full member of the state organization.



The Western Reserve Society

On the twenty-second of February, 1892, sixteen gentlemen met at the Forest City House, in Cleveland, Ohio, to take steps toward the formation of a local branch of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Dudley Baldwin, the son of a Revolutionary soldier and a member of the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R., was chosen chairman, and Judge Jesse H. MacMath, secretary. After considerable discussion, chiefly informal, Dr. Elroy M. Avery, (a member of the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R.), Prof. Charles F. Olney, Mr. Charles D. Campbell (a member of the Ohio Society, S. A. R.), and Judge MacMath were constituted a committee to draft a constitution and to secure the necessary authority for the proposed organization.

On the fifth of May, 1892, and after much correspondence, the chairman of this committee met the members of the executive committee of the Ohio Society, S. A. R., in the state library at Columbus. The result of this conference was the adoption, by the executive committee, of the following:

WHEREAS, Elroy M. Avery and others of the City of Cleveland, State of Ohio, are desirous of forming a local organization subordinate to the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to be known as the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; and

WHEREAS, They have duly made application to the Ohio Society for authority to organize; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Executive Committee of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, that Elroy M. Avery and others of the City of Cleveland,

Ohio, be and they are hereby authorized to organize a local society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to be known as the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution: that said Western Reserve Society shall have exclusive primary jurisdiction with respect to the election and initiation of members in the counties of Cuyahoga, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Medina, Lorain, Ashland, Huron, and Erie in said state of Ohio; that said Western Reserve Society shall pay on or before the 1st of April in each and every year to the treasurer of the Ohio Society, S. A. R., a fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents for every member in good standing of said Western Reserve Society; that all members of said Western Reserve Society in good standing, shall be members of the Ohio Society; and that Elroy M. Avery is hereby chosen first President of the Western Reserve Society.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at a meeting duly held for that purpose on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1892.

(Signed)

HENRY A. WILLIAMS,

Columbus, Ohio, May 6th, 1892.

Secretary.

In addition to the three "Sons" already designated as such, three others were found within the jurisdiction of the proposed organization, viz., Elbert H. Baker of Cleveland, a member of the District of Columbia Society, the Hon. Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk, and Frederick C. Bryan of Akron, members of the Ohio Society. These gave in their allegiance to the Western Reserve Society. The work of tracing pedigrees and proving Revolutionary service went on slowly, but continuously, until seventeen others had been accepted as members by the Ohio and the National Societies.

On the twenty-third of December, 1892, the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was formally organized at the Hollenden Hotel, in Cleveland, with twenty-three charter members.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from General Horace Porter of New York, the president-general, S. A. R.; Colonel A. S. Hubbard of San Francisco, an honorary past president-general, S. A. R.; Joseph C. Breckenridge, a vice president-general, S. A. R. and inspector-general of the United States army; Paul Revere of Morristown, N. J., a vice president-general, S. A. R., and a namesake of his famous great-grandfather;

A. Howard Clark, secretary-general, S. A. R., and from General A. W. Greely, president of the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R., and chief signal officer of the United States army.

The constitution submitted by the committee was adopted and officers elected as follows :

President—ELROY MCKENDREE AVERY.

Vice Presidents—LIBERTY EMERY HOLDEN and DUDLEY BALDWIN.

Secretary—WILLIAM THOMAS WISWALL, 8 Bolivar Street, Cleveland, O.

Treasurer—ELBERT HALL BAKER.

Registrar—DANIEL WILBERT MANCHESTER, 204 Superior St.

Historian—CHARLES FAYETTE OLNEY.

Board of Managers—The officers named and RICHARD CHAPPELL PARSONS, JACOB BISHOP PERKINS, THOMAS SPENCER KNIGHT, CHARLES FRANKLIN THWING, NOADIAH POTTER BOWLER, GIDEON TABOR STEWART.

The executive committee consists of the president and Com-patriots Holden, Wiswall, Baker and Manchester.

In addition to the officers and managers above named, the charter members are Charles Davidson Campbell, Judge Jesse H. MacMath, James M. Richardson, John Trenmor Morton, Addison John Farrand, William Henry Van Tine and Hermon Alfred Kelley, all of Cleveland, Frederick Carlos Bryan, of Akron, Joseph W. Hubbard, of Kenilworth, and William Richardson, now of Wichita, Kas.





The Insignia

THE CROSS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is of silver, with four arms and eight points, similar in size and appearance to the Chevalier's cross of the Legion of Honor of France—a fitting recognition of French aid to the cause of American independence. The arms are of white enamel, the center a gold medallion with a bust of Washington, in profile, within a ribbon of blue enamel on which in gold letters is the legend, *LIBERTAS ET PATRIA*, the motto of the order. A laurel wreath in green enamel encircles the medallion, midway between it and the points of the cross. The reverse is like the obverse, except that the medallion bears the figure of a "Minute Man," and is surrounded by a ribbon of blue enamel upon which are inscribed in letters of gold the words: *SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*. The cross is surmounted by an eagle in gold or silver. The decoration is to be suspended from the left breast or collar by a blue ribbon with white edges. Blue and white were the colors of the uniforms of Washington's staff officers. The crosses are made by Tiffany and Company, New York City, and delivered only upon the written order of the registrar-general. Such orders may be obtained by members through the registrars of their respective societies. The national number of the member is engraved on each cross.

The rosette is of silk ribbon, blue and white, and is to be worn in the upper left button hole of the coat, at will, except when the cross is in use. Rosettes may be had at any time from the secretary of the local society.

All certificates of membership are issued by the national society. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, they are works of art and will be treasured, in years to come, as heir-looms of great value. They may be obtained through the registrar.

Daughters of the American Revolution

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Washington City on the eleventh of October, 1890. It is a wholly distinct but cordially co-operating organization. It already has a large and rapidly increasing membership. The late Caroline Scott Harrison, the wife of the then president of the United States, was the first president-general of the "D. A. R.," and held that office at the time of her death. The present officers are as follows:

President General—MRS. ADAM E. STEVENSON.

President Presiding—MRS. WILLIAM D. CABELL.

Vice President in Charge of Organization—MRS. H. V. BOYNTON.

Treasurer General—MRS. F. W. DICKINS.

Recording Secretary General—MISS EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

Corresponding Secretary General—MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK.

Registrars General—MRS. ROSA WRIGHT SMITH and MRS. CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON.

Surgeon General—MRS. M. S. LOCKWOOD.

Historian General—MRS. HENRY F. BLOUNT.

Chaplain General—MRS. E. T. BULLOCK.

State Regent for Ohio—MRS. A. HOWARD HINKLE.

The headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are at 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Subordinate organizations of the Daughters of the American Revolution now exist in the District of Columbia, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The "Daughters" maintain an organ of their own, *The American Monthly Magazine*; terms, two dollars per year; editor, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, 19 Union Square, New York City.

The Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized on the 19th of December, 1891. Its officers are as follows:

Regent—MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, 657 Woodland Hills Avenue.

Vice Regent—MRS. F. A. KENDALL.

Corresponding Secretary—MRS. W. A. INGHAM, 203 Franklin Avenue.

Recording Secretary—MRS. H. J. LEE.

Treasurer—MRS. P. H. BABCOCK.

Registrar—MRS. GEORGE W. LITTLE, 971 Prospect Street.

Historian—MRS. G. V. R. WICKHAM.

Managing Board—THE ABOVE NAMED OFFICERS AND MRS. C. F. THWING, MRS. B. D. BABCOCK, MRS. J. C. HALE, MRS. T. D. CROCKER, MRS. J. C. GIBBONS, MRS. C. C. BALDWIN.

Objects and Eligibility

The objects of these two societies may be stated thus:

To unite and promote fellowship among the descendants, and to perpetuate the memory of the men and women who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to inspire among their members and the community at large a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of Revolutionary patriots, and documents, relics, and landmarks connected with that war; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of that war; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

The constitutional requirements for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution are as follows:

Any man who is above the age of twenty-one years, and who has a proved lineal descent from an ancestor who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of American independence, as a soldier or seaman, or a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states, or of the United Colonies or the United States, or Vermont, or as a recognized patriot, is eligible for membership in this society.

Every descendant of a Revolutionary patriot, who is of good character and reputation and approves the objects above rehearsed, may find a welcome in these societies—and should seek it. The registrar will be glad to assist in proving Revolutionary service.



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In an important sense, the history of the United States of America was begun on the Plains of Abraham, above Quebec, and, in the opinion of John Fiske, "the triumph of Wolfe marks the greatest turning point as yet discernible in modern history." But moral causes lie at the root of the greatness of nations, and the spirit that possessed our Revolutionary ancestors lay dormant in the principles of the first New England Pilgrims and Puritans. We have the assurance of a tory historian, that the American colonists really aimed at independence from the beginning.

It is generally said that the American Revolution was begun in 1763, when the British ministry resolved to wring a revenue from the colonies. In fact, the beginning was made on English soil before the colony of Massachusetts Bay was planted. The once almost universal notion that Lexington and Concord and the Fourth of July were born of the stamp act is giving way to the more adequate conception of the continued development of forces that had become discernible in England in the time of the Tudors and that began to blossom in the New World with Winthrop's coming. Greenwood and Penry were forerunners of Otis and Hancock, and the Mayflower compact was a stepping-stone to the declaration of independence.

In July, 1774, Admiral Graves sailed into Boston Harbor and British transports soon followed with new regiments of red-coated soldiery.

“Alas, for the mother’s ways!
She sowed the dragon’s teeth
And quick up sprung the spears,
The iron spears of death,
With iron hearts beneath,
And the war-storm’s angry breath.”

By September, General Gage was building defences across Boston Neck and getting barracks ready, and Joseph Warren framed the “Suffolk resolves” which were unanimously adopted although they declared that “the power but not the justice, the vengeance but not the wisdom of Great Britain, which of old persecuted, scourged and exiled our fugitive parents from their native shores, now pursue us, their guiltless children, with unrelenting severity,” and that “if a boundless extent of continent, swarming with millions, will tamely submit to live, move, and have their being at the arbitrary will of a licentious ministry, they basely yield to voluntary slavery.”

In October, the provincial congress met at Concord, with John Hancock as president, and constituted the now famous committee of safety headed by Dr. Warren. Everywhere the minute-men were forming into companies. The duty of this committee was to “alarm, muster and cause these companies to be assembled with the utmost expedition, and completely armed, accoutred, and supplied; with such and so many of the militia of the province as they shall judge necessary, and at such place and places as they shall judge proper.”

In Danvers, the parish deacon became captain of the minute-men; the minister became lieutenant, exhorting the zealous sons of liberty, on Sunday, to fight bravely for God and country and, on Monday, training them for the carnal conflict. By the time the Brit-

ish troops went into winter quarters, John Adams was making himself happy by reckoning that Massachusetts could put twenty-five thousand men in the field within a week and that New England had two hundred thousand men, "not exact soldiers but all used to arms." Ames's "Almanack for 1775" made known to every family in New England a method for making gunpowder, and even the girls knew how to run bullets. Massachusetts was much like a powder magazine that a spark might explode at any moment. That spark was not long wanting.



In February, General Gage sent Colonel Leslie with troops to seize cannon at Salem. There were a few bayonet thrusts and a little blood letting (claimed to be the first of the war), but Leslie retired before "the mob" and without the old French cannon for which he had been sent. At the end of March, Gage sent Earl Percy with five regiments on a ten mile tramp to Dorchester as if to try the temper of the people and to get the winter cramps out of his troops.

On the sixteenth of April, the British transports launched their boats and Warren sent Paul Revere to carry the news to Adams and Hancock who had gone to Lexington to be beyond Gage's reach. On his return to Charlestown, Revere agreed with

certain gentlemen that if the British went out by water they should "show two lanterns in the North Church steeple,—and if by land, one, as a signal." The patriots had gathered arms and stores at Concord, only twenty miles from Boston. On the eighteenth, the signs of the times became unmistakable. William Dawes set out by way of the Neck and Roxbury for Concord, and Paul Revere rowed across to Charlestown. When the signal lights were set in the North Church belfry, Revere began the midnight ride that Longfellow has described with historical inaccuracy and made a household tale by his poetic genius.

The moon was well up when, at half past two in the morning of April 19, 1775, the eight hundred red-coats who had crossed the Back Bay to Lechmere Point took up their well-watched way to Concord. The British commander, Lieutenant Colonel Smith, sent back for reinforcements and Gage sent Earl Percy with a brigade. Percy started late and took the round-about way by Roxbury and Cambridge. When the band played its favorite derisive air, a precocious or prophetic youngster shouted: "You go out to Yankee Doodle; you'll come back to Chevy Chase." In the meantime, the Massachusetts farmers had fired the shot heard round the world, and Joseph Warren had left Boston forever with the words: "They have begun it; that, either party can do; and we'll end it; that, only one can do."

Lieutenant-colonel Smith sent Major Pitcairn with an advance guard to siege the bridges over the river at Concord. At daybreak, he was met at the little village green in front of the meeting-house at Lexington by Captain John Parker and seventy minute-men.



THE BATTLE OF CONCORD

Major Pitcairn rushed forward with the order, "Disperse, you rebels, disperse!" Without order, some one drew trigger, but the gun missed fire. Then a few irregular shots were followed by a general discharge from the British line. Some of the minute-men fell dead; others returned the fire and then the farmer-soldiers broke their ranks. Sixty minute-men were no match for six companies of royal infantry. With cheers for the victory won, the red-coats fired a volley in triumph and hastened forward to Concord, eight miles beyond.

"Thus graciously the war I wage,
As witnesseth my hand—
Tom Gage.

Before Percy left Boston, the yeomen for thirty miles around were under way, justifying the name of "minute-men." The British were at Concord by early morning but, before their arrival,

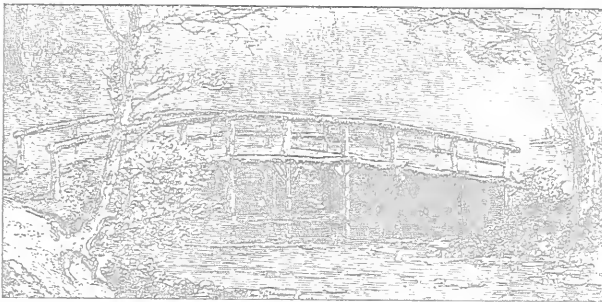


the Concord company had been joined by that from Lincoln, the next town. Colonel Barret withdrew his minute-men across the river; columns of smoke soon told them of the work that was going on in their native village. As the minute-men were rapidly gathering, Colonel Barrett sent a party to dislodge the British guard at

the bridge. If they were shot at, they were to shoot back. At short range, the British fired three volleys and killed a few. That night, the Concord minister wrote in his diary that he "was very uneasy until the fire was returned." Minus a few, the guard retreated upon the main force in the village. The American soldiery, for the first time, had *attacked* the royal troops—the Rubicon had been passed.

From every quarter the minute men poured in like angry bees from overturned hives. Lieutenant-colonel Smith saw the imperative necessity of hurrying back to Boston. Wagons were hastily gathered for the wounded, a messenger was sent forward to hurry Percy, and the ever-memorable retreat was begun.

"You know the rest; in the books you have read
How the British regulars fired and fled,—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball
From behind each fence and farmyard wall,
Chasing the red-coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load."



It was two by the village clock
When he came to the bridge in Concord town

The day was unusually warm and when, about two o'clock, the fugitives met the tardy Percy just east of Lexington, the tongues of the weary men hung from their mouths "like dogs." Percy planted his field-pieces to awe the militia, and the eighteen hundred halted for needed rest and refreshment. With a renewal of the retreat, came renewed attacks. Percy turned northward by the road by Charlestown Neck and managed to get his column to Bunker Hill. Before morning the British troops were ferried from Charlestown to their Boston barracks.

The story of how the red-coated column had been driven back to Boston sped as on the wind, growing on its way from province to province. No fiery cross ever stirred a nation to more eager enthusiasm. In obedience to hasty notices from the committee of safety, the "Lexington alarm men" poured into Cambridge and the siege of Boston was begun.

Of the "embattled farmers" of Lexington and Concord, Captain Noah Wiswall and Joshua Brooks are represented by lineal descendants in the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Elisha Hutchinson in the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Of those who responded to the "Lexington Alarm," Colonel Stephen Moulton, Captain Aaron Richardson, Benjamin Richardson, Elijah Bryan and Abraham Avery are similarly represented among the "Sons" and Daniel Hibbard, Elias Euel, Benjamin Cummings, Isaac Copeland, Moses Little, David Shaw and James Moore among the "Daughters." The list is probably incomplete.

S. A. R. —————

————— D. A. R.



Banquet,

April 19th, 1893.



Lexington —————

————— Concord.

1775.



The Hollander

CLEVELAND, O.

Menu.

Blue Points

Consomme Royal

Olives

Radishes

Salted Almonds

Planked Shad, Point Shirley

Cucumbers

Parisienne Potatoes

Roast Filet of Beef with Mushrooms

Bermuda Potatoes

Lobster a la Tom Gage

Claret Punch

Roast Jacksnipe sur Canape

Water Cress

Chicken Salad

Crackers and Cheese

Neapolitan Ice Cream

Strawberries

Assorted Cake

Coffee

Music

BY FAUST'S OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. | Overture, Fra Diavolo. | × | <i>Auber.</i> |
| 2. | Selection, Bohemian Girl. | | <i>Balte.</i> |
| 3. | Spanish Fantasia, La Paloma. | | <i>Missud.</i> |
| 4. | Medley Overture, Plantation Echoes. | | <i>Ross.</i> |

Toasts.

Music—“*The Star Spangled Banner.*”

“*George Washington,*” - - - JUDGE HENRY CLAY WHITE.

“*The Sons of the American Revolution,*” JUDGE E. M. P. BRISTER,
President of the Ohio Society.

“*The Daughters of the American Revolution.*”

“*The Editors of the American Revolution,*”

THE HON. JOHN C. COVERT.

“*The Lawyers of the American Revolution,*”

THE HON. RICHARD C. PARSONS.

Music—“*The Sword of Bunker Hill.*”

“*Now and Then,*” - - - MR. JAMES H. HOYT.

“*The Duty of the Hour,*” - - - GENERAL CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

Music—“*America.*”

TOASTMASTER, DR. ELROY M. AVERY.

The Singers:

* MISS MARY BRENNAN,	MR. JOHN GREEN,
MISS KATE GERLACH,	MR. ALFRED PRESTON,
MRS. PAUL NORTH,	MR. W. C. HOWELL,
MRS. C. B. ELLINWOOD,	MR. C. B. ELLINWOOD.

Banquet Committee.

General: Elroy M. Avery, Mrs. T. D. Crocker, Charles F. Olney, Mrs. F. A. Kendall, Jacob B. Perkins, Mrs. B. D. Babcock, Elbert H. Baker.

Invitations: Liberty E. Holden, Mrs. B. D. Babcock, Elbert H. Baker.

Reception: Mrs. T. D. Crocker, Richard C. Parsons, Mrs. B. D. Babcock, Mrs. F. A. Kendall, Mrs. J. C. Hale, Mrs. W. G. Rose, Mrs. H. W. Osborn, Mrs. R. A. Castner, Mrs. James A. King.

Music: Charles F. Olney, Mrs. F. A. Kendall.

Revolutionary Relics: Mrs. M. D. Williams, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Mrs. John M. Wilcox, Mrs. C. Talbott, Mrs. E. F. Johnston. *Continental Custodian:* Miss Gabrielle Stewart.

Souvenir: Elroy M. Avery.



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